



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

If doubly refracting media are used as plates, two sets of bands are seen superimposed, which are easily shown to be due to the ordinary and extraordinary rays respectively. But for some of these crystals the data are as yet insufficient to give more than a general accordance with theory.

The method might be applied practically for determining the indices of many substances to which the ordinary method is inapplicable from the impossibility of forming them into prisms: n will also exhibit palpably the most insensible degree of double refraction, and may thus become useful to the mineralogist.

There is a close analogy between these phenomena and those observed by Baron von Wrede, and by Sir D. Brewster and Mr. Fox Talbot, of which Mr. Airy has given a theory. A similar theory is necessary for explaining some of the more minute details of the present phenomena; and on this subject some extensive researches have been pursued by Mr. Stokes of Pembroke College, Cambridge, which will soon appear.

“On the Meteorology of the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmoreland.” By John Fletcher Miller, Esq. Communicated by Lieut.-Col. Sabine, R.A., For. Sec. R.S.

The author has devoted nearly four years to the investigation of the quantities of rain falling in the lake districts of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and he commenced, two years ago, a set of experiments specially directed to ascertain the amount of rain deposited at great elevations above the sea, such as the summits of our highest English mountains. As the investigation proceeded, some remarkable results were obtained, which coming to the knowledge of the Royal Society early in last year (1847), the Council contributed a sum of money from the Donation Fund towards the current expenses attending this inquiry, of which the results are given in the present communication, comprising extensive tables of observations relative to the quantity of rain in different situations within the above period of time.

May 25, 1848.

The MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, President, in the Chair.

“On the structure of the Jaws and Teeth of the Iguanodon.” By Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Geological Society, &c.

The recent discovery of the right dentary bone of the lower jaw of an adult Iguanodon with teeth, having enabled the author, with the aid afforded by other specimens, to determine the structure of the maxillary organs of that gigantic herbivorous reptile, the result of his investigations are embodied in the present communication.

The first memoir of the author on the teeth of the Iguanodon was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1825; but owing